

# Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 23.

VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1896.

No. 41.

## Surprised People

When customers see the prices we are selling Solid Gold Watches, Rings, Brooches, etc., at, they exclaim: oh, they must be plated, at such prices. Our answer is: remember we bought the stock for less than 50c. on the dollar; and we guarantee everything to be exactly as represented. We have still a considerable stock of the above Goods, besides Silverware, Clocks, Novelties, Plated and Silver Jewelry, which must be closed out. Everything guaranteed.

Next Door to Our Regular Place of Business, 47 & 49 Government St.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.

## The Prince of Wales

Standing on the bank of the Potomac River, at a point where the river was three miles wide, remarked that he had heard it related that George Washington had thrown a silver dollar across the river, but upon looking at the distance, he was inclined to doubt the truth of the story. Uncle Sam, who was in company with the prince, said, by way of explanation of this remarkable throw: "Well you must remember a dollar went further in those days than it does now." History repeats itself. A dollar in our store goes further now than ever before. Lines like these should be of interest:

**165** doz. Ladies' H.S. Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, 60c. doz.  
**50** doz. Nice, Soft Kid Gloves, with Embroidered Back, 7 Hook Laced, 90c. per Pair.  
**90** Pairs Fine Summer 10x4 Blankets, \$1.05 per Pair.

Buckramette, Fibre Interlining, 64 inches wide, 15c. usual price 25c.

Other goods in proportion.

## The Westside.

April 15th, 1896.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

## HALL, GOEPEL & CO., 100 Government Street.

**Fire Agency**—The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co. Losses settled without reference to Head or other branch office.  
**Marine Agency**—The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, Lloyd's Underwriters, London.  
**Life and Accident**—The Traveler's Insurance Company.  
**Railway Agents**—The Union Pacific Railway Co.

**Steamship Agents**—Atlantic Steamship Lines. Berths reserved by wire. Orders from Europe issued at lowest rates.  
**Coal Office**—THE WELLINGTON COAL YARD. Best Wellington Household, Nut, and Cocomox Steam and Blacksmith Coal, constantly on hand, delivered in quantities to suit.

## A Great Head



For business you'll be compelled to admit when you see our stock of Groceries. It's only a matter of opinion, of course, about your own personal likes and dislikes, but universal opinion comes very near being positive proof. It's only a matter of universal opinion that our prices and goods are unexcelled. We are always with the markets, up or down.

Look for an advance in Sugar.  
 See our values in Butter.

Another shipment of Soaps: Electric, Eclipse, Mikado and Ross Bar, the best Sc. bar of Soap in the market.

IMPORTED English Ale in pints, 10c.; quarts 20c.

See our windows for Oranges and Lemons.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

## Hot Water Bottles, Fountain and Bulb Syringes.

We have a full line of these goods of the best manufacture, at moderate prices.

John Cochrane, Chemist.

N. W. Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.

## Reports on Mines

We are in a position to give clients the following for the prices set opposite: Report on the value of a prospect, including map and abstract of title . . . . . \$50.00 Report on the value of a developed mine, including maps and abstract of title . . . . . 100.00 Special report on the value of the stock of any incorporated company in Trail Creek . . . . . 25.00 General information free to clients.

### FOR SALE

Lot 47 1/2, Q. K's, St. Elmo, Iron Mine, Poorman, Virginia, Granite, War Eagles, Albert Consolidated, Mineral Creek, Albion, Nanaimo.

SPECIAL

"JUMPOS," the only lot in the market, PHOENIX and POORMAN. For all particulars, information and maps, call upon

H. CUTHBERT & CO., Stock Brokers.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a brick building on Flagstaff street, for Mr. James Porter. Particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned at 31 Broad street. The tender or any tender not necessarily accepted. Thomas W. Parr, architect. April 13.

NEW WALL PAPER arriving daily. J. W. Mellor, 76 and 78 Fort street.

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite the Drift.

TO LET—Furnished room with use of kitchen. Lady or married couple. "L." Times office. April 12.

WANTED—Middle aged lady in good paying business. One who can devote all her time. Address "Middle," this office.

WE WANT to purchase your old novels. Bring them along. We will buy or exchange all we have. Oregonian and Critic papers wanted. Sampson's Book Exchange, 90 Douglas st.

CREOSOTE OIL for shingles: 45c. per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD WELLINGTON COAL at lowest market prices. Full weight guaranteed. Only white labor employed. Munn, Holland & Co., Broad street, opposite Drift. Yard at foot of Johnson street.

MIXED PAINTS—\$1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor.

### Notice.

I have this day sold my insurance, collecting and commission business to the well known firm of Munn, Holland & Co. who have been appointed agents for the Union Assurance Society of London, England. Who claim me as their client for their patronage in the past, I would respectfully ask a continuance of the same for my successors.

Very truly yours, J. W. CUTHBERT BLACKETT.

Victoria, April 15th, 1896.

C. FLETCHER, Secretary.

April 16.

Members of Vancouver and Quadra Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M. are requested to meet at the Masonic Temple, Douglas street, on Friday, 17th inst., at 10 a.m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother William Morrison.

Members of Victoria Columbia, No. 1, United Service, No. 24, and all sojourning brethren especially invited to attend.

By order.

C. FLETCHER, Secretary.

April 16.

At the grand banquet to be given by the Conservative party at the elections, after Earrieville, McCarthy, and Foster had spoken, O'Brien stated that although the remedial bill had now to be abandoned, it would be in support of his contention. After Earrieville, McCarthy, and Foster had spoken, O'Brien stated that although the remedial bill had now to be abandoned, it would be in support of his contention. They will go to the people with the principle of the bill, and he hoped Conservatives would not waver from principles that were dearer to them than the treasury benches. Davin, speaking of the sentiments of the Northwest, with respect to the measure said if it was to be the bane of the Conservative party at the elections, he would not be found fighting under it. Davin made a strong speech against the bill, saying that Manitoba's offer of concessions should have been accepted. Martin, McDowell, Craig, Weldon, Wallace, Tisdale, Sprague, McNeill, McLean, Lister, Islaam and McGillivray spoke, and the motion was carried and the house adjourned at 2:30.

It is understood that the house will prorogue on Thursday next, that dissolution will follow on Friday and the elections will take place early in June.

At a grand banquet to be given by the Montreal Conservative club on the 27th inst., the government programme will be announced by Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, and Messrs. Desjardins, O'Brien and Dickey will attend. On this occasion the club's new quarters will be inaugurated.

Toronto, April 16.—It is taken for granted that the general elections will be held during the first few days of June, and the situation in the constituencies is being anxiously scanned.

The complicated condition of parties and the number of parties in the field promises to make the result very doubtful, and possibly more interesting for that reason. In Toronto, with four seats, no party has yet held a convention, and not a man has been nominated. It is understood, however, that Cockburn, in Centre Toronto, and Cotesworth, in East Toronto, are in the field against all comers. The Liberals will certainly oppose Cockburn in Centre Toronto. The other seats are Conservative strongholds, and they will likely deem it the wisest course to unite with the MacCarthys, who are expected to place men in the field here and who are thought to be strong in East and West Toronto. E. F. Clarke, W. D. McPherson and Barlow, Cumberbatch, and all are named for the two West Toronto seats. Clarke is the most popular Conservative in the city, probably, but has taken ground against the remedial bill and will have difficulty in carrying the straight party convention. Through the provinces generally, the contestants are further advanced, and the Liberals, Conservatives and Patrons of Industry all have candidates nominated in many cases.

The robbery occurred at Mr. Townsend's residence on December 7 last year. Nearly all the jewels were locked in a small safe in Mrs. Burden's boudoir. The remainder were in Mrs. Burden's bedroom.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

It was a former servant who stole the Burden Diamonds.

New York, April 16.—The Herald says the stolen diamond robbery mystery has been solved. It is the bairn of a former servant and is now on the ocean. Instructions have been cableled to Scotland yard by the New York Police to arrest the man in the grand jury's statement. Some time ago the servant in question expressed a desire to quit Burden's service and go across the water. A second servant is said to have made the same statement. The robbery occurred at Mr. Townsend's residence on December 7 last year. Nearly all the jewels were locked in a small safe in Mrs. Burden's boudoir. The remainder were in Mrs. Burden's bedroom.

See the "Perfect" bicycle before you place your order. Shore's Hardware Store.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

April 16.

For business you'll be compelled to admit when you see our stock of Groceries. It's only a matter of opinion, of course, about your own personal likes and dislikes, but universal opinion comes very near being positive proof. It's only a matter of universal opinion that our prices and goods are unexcelled. We are always with the markets, up or down.

Look for an advance in Sugar.

See our values in Butter.

Another shipment of Soaps: Electric, Eclipse, Mikado and Ross Bar, the best Sc. bar of Soap in the market.

IMPORTED English Ale in pints, 10c.; quarts 20c.

See our windows for Oranges and Lemons.

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## EASTERN CANADA

The Toronto Horse Show is Formally Opened With Great Eclat.

John Kemp Was Dashed to Death in Winnipeg Yesterday.

Winnipeg, April 16.—John Kemp, second engineer of the Winnipeg water company, while oiling the engine at the pump house yesterday, fell into the fly-wheel and was instantly dashed to death, the body being mangled beyond recognition. The deceased leaves a widow and one child.

The Manitoba government has wired Lady Schultz tendering a state funeral to the remains of Sir John which are expected to reach this city Sunday or Monday from St. Paul. On receiving Lady Schultz's reply the necessary arrangements will be made. The body will be taken to the legislative chamber where it will remain in state for a few days.

There is activity in Conservative circles in Winnipeg, the result of news from Ottawa.

The legislature re-assembles to-day. It is not thought the session will last over two days, at the most and possibly but one sitting will be held.

Toronto, April 16.—At a conference of committee of the church of England synods in this province, held here yesterday, a committee was appointed to wait on the minister of education and urge further provisions for religious instruction in the public schools of the province by giving half an hour daily during school hours for such instruction and by the introduction of the Bible as a text book.

Toronto, April 16.—The horse show was opened at half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon by His Excellency Rutherford, the local agent of the Governor-General. At one o'clock a distinguished party sat down to a special luncheon given by the horse show committee. At half past two an address of welcome to Lord Aberdeen was read on behalf of the Horse Show Association by Secretary Houston, and His Excellency formally declared the show open.

APPOINTED CONSUL-GENERAL.

The Selection of General Lee a Good Move—Insurgent Defeat.

New York, April 16.—A special to the World from Havana says: At the palace tidings of the coming of General Fitzhugh Lee as consul-general were received with marked favor. Advice had already reached here that the authority in the United States on the subject. The general belief in official circles is that the appointment of so distinguished a soldier means more than the filling of a consulate. It has been understood that President Cleveland had considered the subject of a commission, but that he had not publicly mentioned the matter, the understanding being that, regardless of how the Spanish government might view the subject, it would not be agreeable to the Spanish people. President Cleveland has avoided the unpleasant question in a successful and diplomatic manner by selecting a brilliant and honorable soldier such as Lee is known to be, and sending him to Havana under circumstances that cannot offend public sensitivities.

Havana, April 16.—The columns of troops commanded by Generals Suarez, Indian and Esquivel, and Colonel Devos, the latter commanding the Alfonso XIII battalion, left Mariel, at the northern end of the military line across the provinces of Plata del Rio, by different roads. Colonel Devos in passing the plantation of San Claudio, met the insurgents, vanquished, consisting of 200 cavalry. They latter retreated and were pursued by the troops. Suddenly the insurgents appeared on the neighboring heights, but were driven from them by the soldiers.

Near Lechuzas a force of 5000 insurgents attempted to surround the Alfonso XIII battalion, and the latter were compelled to retreat. The soldiers fought well in retreating, and at the expiration of two hours they reached the landing place at San Claudio and fortified themselves while protected by the fire of the artillery. The insurgents however succeeded in pushing the soldiers on to San Claudio. There the battalion was reinforced by a garrison, and soon after the column of troops commanded by General Indian arrived on the scene and probably saved Colonel Devos' command from a severe handling.

Proceedings are to be taken against General Esquivel with the view of ascertaining why he failed to support the operations of the other columns to relieve the Alfonso XIII battalion. In the meanwhile Esquivel has been suspended from his command.

AN ARMY OF CRIPPLES.

Carloads of Artificial Limbs for Italian Prisoners.

London, April 16.—A dispatch from Berlin says two carloads of artificial limbs were shipped yesterday from that city to Naples, destined for use in Abyssinia whom King Menelik abandoned after crippling them. The Abyssinian negro is said not only to have amputated their legs from a point just above the knees but also to have practised still worse barbarities on the wretched men. Because of their mutilations the men are unwilling to return to Italy, and the government is trying to find homes for them in Africa.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits.

TO SETTLE THE AWARD.

The U. S. Senate Ratifies the Treaty Providing for a Commission.

Washington, April 16.—The senate in executive session yesterday ratified the Beling sea arbitration treaty. The treaty provides for a commission to arbitrate the claims made by citizens of England against the United States for seizure of vessels engaged in the capture of fur seals prior to the Paris award.

It was verbally amended by the committee on foreign relations but not to an extent to materially change its purpose. The senate ratified it without making any additions to those made in committee and without any dissenting vote. The agreement was explained by Senator Sherman, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and by Senators Gray and Culbert. Senators Hoar and Chandler criticized the wording of the document but interposed no obstacles to its final adoption. Some questions were asked as to the amount involved in the proposed settlement. The nearest approach to the figures possible was the sum which Secretary Gresham had agreed to pay, which was something less than half a million dollars.

## ARMY FOR SOUDAN

Ten Thousand British Troops Will Deploy in the Autumn for Soudan.

The Copyright Question—Missionary Knapp—Matters in Chili, etc.

London, April 16.—The Daily News reports that 10,000 British troops are going to the Soudan in the autumn.

A Capetown dispatch says that Mr. Rutherford, the local agent of the Governor-General. At one o'clock a distinguished party sat down to a special luncheon given by the horse show committee. At half past two an address of welcome to Lord Aberdeen was read on behalf of the Horse Show Association by Secretary Houston, and His Excellency formally declared the show open.

Mr. Bayard, the United States ambassador, was a guest last night at the dinner of the institution of civil engineers, and responded to a toast. Among the guests also present were the Duke of Teck, the Rt. Hon. George Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, and a host of other prominent persons. A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says:

"A scene of pomp witnessed by thousands to-day was the removal of the Imperial crowns from the Winter palace for conveyance to Moscow for the coronation of the Czar. There was an imposing cortège of state carriages with the masters of ceremonies, an official bearing the regalia on gold embroidered cushions and troopers of the horse guards with drawn swords riding at the side of each carriage with a great military display, giving a foretaste of the gorgeous scenes to be enacted at Moscow."

The Times has a dispatch from Santiago de Chili modifying somewhat the intelligence published in the Times yesterday morning of the financial distress existing in Chili. This dispatch says:

"Since my last telegram the financial situation has much improved and confidence is returning. It appears that the government have supported the banks and fears for the safety of the conversion plans are disappearing."

The international copyright conference has opened at the foreign office in Paris, 29 nations, including the U. S., being represented. M. Bourgeois, the neophyte, made a speech of welcome, and M. de Freycinet, the distinguished statesman and savant, was elected president of the congress.

Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary stationed at Bitlis, who was charged by the Turkish authorities with stirring up the Armenians to revolt, and who was afterwards said to be detained by the Vizir of Diarbekr, has arrived at Aleppo.

The Times announces that Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk railway, will go to Canada in a short time in connection with the business of that company.

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## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, April 13, 1896.

Mr. Speakard took the chair at 2 o'clock, prayers by Rev. Dr. Wilson. Mr. Semlin moved: That an order of the house be granted for copies of all correspondence between the government or any member thereof and any other person or persons, with reference to the construction of a trail through the northern portion of the province to the Yukon district. Carried.

## BRITISH PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. Semlin moved: Whereas the proposition submitted by the promoters of the British Pacific Railway to the government has aroused considerable discussion throughout the province; and whereas the financial aid asked for was one of the reasons given by the executive council for their refusal to entertain the proposition: Be it therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this house, the government acted in the true interest of the country in their refusal to accept the proposal submitted to them; as the province is not in a position to justify the giving of financial aid to this enterprise.

In submitting this motion to the house Mr. Semlin had no idea of embarrassing the government, or moving a vote of censure on them, because he believed that so far as the government have acted, they have received the commendation of the house and the country, as the proposition was made beyond the financial ability of the country. The question now to be settled is—What is the financial ability of the country so far as this matter is concerned? All know that the province is not in a position to grant any large money aid to any enterprise just now, for the government must act very carefully and conservatively with the province's revenue.

For years back, the revenue has not been sufficient to meet the regular expenditure, and for that reason Mr. Semlin thought it would be well for the house to support the government as far as they have gone and to say definitely what the government should do. The opinion of those who proposed this resolution was that the government was not in a position to give any financial aid to this proposition. At the time this scheme first came before the government there was no question of financial aid mentioned; the first time it was breached was in 1892, some three or four years after the land grant was given. Mr. Semlin reviewed the legislation on the subject and the different propositions submitted, and said it was well that this matter should be settled at once, as one part of the province which although not prepared to support the proposition submitted to the government, still think that another one should be submitted, and the question is, what sort of a one would be acceptable to the people of the province as a whole?

Captain Irving was somewhat surprised at the language of the leader of the opposition, who must know that the country cannot advance unless the population is increased and the province opened up. This railway would do that; it would interfere injuriously with no district, but would instead help the entire province.

Mr. Booth was afraid he could not bow Captain Irving and vote against this resolution, because it was mainly in accordance with his. Mr. Booth's views, in so far as the present is concerned. He believed that, to the extent proposed, the government had acted in the true interests of the province. As to what should be done in the future, he was not in a position to say and would therefore move to strike out all the words after "them," in the resolution, making it read:

"Whereas the proposition submitted by the promoters of the British Pacific Railway to the government has aroused considerable discussion throughout the province; and whereas the amount of financial aid asked for was one of the reasons given by the executive council for their refusal to entertain the proposition: Be it therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this house, the government acted in the true interests of the country in their refusal to accept the proposition submitted to them."

Mr. Williams could not support the amendment, as the resolution as proposed dealt with the present. The government, he thought, was perfectly justified in deciding to accede to the demands of the promoters. If the country can afford it in the future, it would be a different proposition, but in the present condition of the provincial finances, the country was not justified in granting any financial aid to the company. It was desirable to have the government place itself on record in the matter.

Mr. Helmcken said that while the leader of the opposition was apparently seeking to congratulate the government for their action in the matter, yet it was in reality a cunning way of endeavoring to entrap the government. But the government were fully alive to the responsibility incurred in reference to this question, and did not need any expression of approval of the opposition to guide them in the policy which they intend to pursue. Mr. Helmcken was not in favor of the amendment or resolution, for the reason that it starts out with an erroneous premise. It would be seen from the correspondence brought down that there was only submitted the basis of a proposition on which to open negotiations in the matter. No one has ever been heard to state that the government should have given to that suggestion the aid just exactly as asked. They have, so far as the government is concerned, asked that the pledge given to the people to assist the British Pacific railway should be fulfilled. Viewed in his light the promoters naturally thought that, with that favorable expression of opinion that was given during the campaign, they would be coming to a friendly government, who, after the progress of negotiations, would be able to come down to the house with such a scheme as the house and the country would be justified in accepting. Mr. Helmcken had said at various public meetings outside of the house, and he was not afraid to repeat on the floor of the house that he thought the government had fallen into an unfortunate error in assuming that this correspondence did contain a positive proposal, in other words, a contract. If that had been the case he would understand the position taken by the government, but such was

not the case, the letter covering the proposal being, as he said before, but the basis for opening negotiations. Therefore he failed to see the strength of the resolution. The government would have to be extremely careful before they committed themselves to the extent of the resolution. The gist of that is that the province is in such financial straits that it would be unwise and unsafe for the government to accord the slightest amount of assistance to the enterprise. Now to have a resolution of that kind on record would simply tend to embarrass the government in their future dealings with this enterprise.

Hon. Mr. Turner—Not at all.

Mr. Helmcken was very glad to hear the premier say that. He had every respect for that hon. gentleman and was firmly convinced that he was fully alive to the serious importance of building that railway, and Mr. Helmcken felt very positive that if the premier in the future looks upon this scheme in the way he should, and in the way everyone who has the interest of the province hopes he will, he will then see his way clear towards giving financial assistance to this railway. It was all very well to say give them all the land they want, as Mr. Helmcken had heard said on the floor of the house when the Columbia & Western railway bill was up for discussion. Mr. Helmcken will not in any way antagonize the government; he unfortunately differed with them in their treatment of this matter, but with

ordinary revenue to meet the expenditure of some \$200,000, and the probability was that it would be more. Now it was not to be supposed that the country would not submit to a doubling of the taxation to assist this road. Mr. Forster considered that the amendment of Mr. Booth weakened the resolution, although Mr. Forster was prepared to support it even in that shape, believing that the government were perfectly justified in refusing to grant aid. On the whole, Mr. Forster thought it would be a mercy to the province to tell them at once that there was no hope of getting aid for this road.

Captain Irving had to blush in the house for the first time when he found he had to sit in the same house with men who had no confidence in their country, and were afraid to take a step to promote its welfare.

Then the speaker proceeded to put the question, when there was a long discussion on points of order, procedure and privilege, resulting in the resolution one who has the interest of the province hopes he will, he will then see his way clear towards giving financial assistance to this railway. It was all very well to say give them all the land they want,

Mr. Forster moved: That a respectful address to his honor the Lieutenant-governor, praying him to cause to be sent down to this house a return showing copies of the applications made to the provincial government by the Dominion government on the 17th August, 1895, and the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company on February 10th, 1896, or any applications made by the said par-

to operation until six months after the passage thereof.

The bill was then reported and finally passed.

The Columbia & Western Railway bill was also dealt with.

The house then went into committee on the game bill, Mr. McGregor in the chair, and was still considering it at six o'clock, when progress was reported and the house rose for recess.

## AFTER RECESS.

It was ten o'clock before the bill was reported complete with amendments, which are of a multifarious character. Many members are looking forward with much curiosity to the printed copy.

The house next went into committee on the Conditional Sales bill, Mr. Rogers in the chair, and reported progress after a few minutes' consideration.

The house then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

## FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

Thursday, April 16, 1896.

The speaker took the chair at 11 o'clock; prayers by Rev. Dr. Wilson. The house at once went into committee on the land bill, Mr. Hunter in the chair.

Sections 1 to 11 merely provide for the imposition and collection of royalties on timber, and were passed without any discussion.

Section 12 provides that every person desiring to purchase unsurveyed, unac-

quired lands at all, especially the agricultural land, if he made an exception at all it should be in the case of pastoral lands or land that required irrigation, and he reported from the report of one of the government surveyors, Mr. Devereaux, showing that settlement in some districts was practically precluded owing to the alienation of intervening tracts by purchase, it being impossible to get at the desirable land without building many miles of trail and road, an undertaking quite out of the power of the settler.

Mr. Semlin hoped the amendment would meet with the support of the government, as it was a principle that the opposition, at any rate, had been stringing for some time.

Hon. Mr. Turner and Col. Baker opposed the amendment as being undesirable and unnecessary.

Mr. Kennedy in this connection referred to the question asked of the chancellor of the exchequer by Mr. Seton-Karr in the Imperial house of commons as to whether that official knew if there was any land open for settlement in British Columbia, and the chancellor of the exchequer replied that he didn't know. If such was the fact, it was time to ask what the representative of the province in London was doing that this information should be lacking.

Hon. Mr. Turner—That was some time ago.

Mr. Kennedy—It was in March of this year.

Hon. Mr. Turner—I don't know any-

moved to insert after sub-section 4 c: "And shall have obtained a certificate from the commissioner that he has improved such land to the extent of \$5 per acre first class land, \$2.50 per acre second class land, and \$1 third class land. Land which is bona fide cultivated shall be deemed to be improved land in every respect, and section 22 of the Land Act shall apply." Provided always that the person shall purchase more than one tract of land of whatever extent under this section until the above mentioned improvements have been completed in accordance with this act."

Mr. Hume moved a new section: "All crown grants hereafter issued shall contain a provision that in the event of any lands so conveyed being divided into town lots, every quarter lot shall be convertible to the crown."

Mr. Sword moved as a new section 15: "No pre-emption record shall be granted except for land taken up for agricultural purposes, and no certificate of improvement or crown grant shall be issued, for such pre-emption until 20 acres at least of such pre-emption have been brought under cultivation."

The bill was reported complete with these amendments and the house rose for lunch.

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## OBSTRUCTION!

their general policy he was in accord. He referred to Mr. Rithel's speech to the people of Victoria on the railway question, and expressed himself as being in entire sympathy, while he was at the same time perfectly willing to render the government every assistance in his power in placing before the people of this country such a scheme as will command the approval of all business men.

Mr. Forster was heartily in sympathy with the resolution. He had opposed, persistently and consistently, the British Pacific railway scheme for the last five years, and would continue to do so in the first place because the scheme had no ground to recommend it, and in the second place the province was not in a position to give financial aid to the company. A look at the estimates will show that to be the case. The finance minister had prophesied a surplus from the last loan, of \$300,000 on the 30th of June next, but the fact would be found that this surplus would be much less than stated. Out of this the supplementary estimates and other sums had to be taken, so that there would be nothing left to justify any financial aid to this company. In addition to this there was anticipated a deficit from the

concessions of land in lieu of land alienated up to the 19th December, 1883, within the Island Railway belt, or for any other purpose, and copies of all correspondence in connection therewith.

Mr. Kitchin moved: That the second report of the select committee on the Municipal Act, recommending that the reviser be instructed to separate the act into two parts be adopted, as follows:

1. Relating to city municipalities. 2. Relating to townships or district municipalities. Carried.

Mr. Adams asked the hon. minister of mines: Are quartz veins which are found in placer claims, and held under the Real Estate Act of 1873, the property of the owners of such claims?

Hon. Col. Baker replied: Section 21 of the Mineral Amendment Act, 1873, and section 11 of the Gold Mining Amendment Act, 1873, conveys with the crown grant all metals precious and otherwise (except coal) to the grantees.

The house then went into committee on the New Westminster & Vancouver Short Line Railway bill. Major Mutter in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Helmcken it was

carried, and unreserved crown lands shall give two months' notice of his intended application to purchase, by a notice inserted at the expense of the applicant, in the British Columbia Gazette, and in any newspaper circulating in the district wherein such land lies, such notice shall not include a greater area of land than six hundred and forty acres, and shall state the name of the applicant, the locality, boundaries, and the extent of the land applied for, such notice shall be dated, and shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the land sought to be acquired, and on the government office, if any, in the district.

Mr. Kidd moved to amend this section by inserting after the word "land," on the second line the words "other than first class agricultural lands." His object in moving this, he said, was to conserve the agricultural lands of the province for the actual settler, because it has been proved that the settlement of the province has been retarded by the holding of agricultural lands by those who do not work it. Although a great deal of damage has been done, yet it is possible to do something now to stop further injury being done.

Other amendments were as follows: On section 12, sub-section 2, Mr. Sword moved to insert as a new sub-section, "Timber lands, that is lands which contain timber to the average extent of 3000 feet to the acre for each 160 acres shall not be open for sale." On the motion of Hon. Mr. Turner this was changed to 8000 feet per acre. Mr. Williams, on the same section,

thing about that; there must be some mistake about it.

The amendment was lost on a straight party vote of 11 for and 15 against.

On motion of Mr. Sword the words "timber land" before the words "first class" on the second line, the effect of which would be that it shall be the duty of the surveyor to classify lands surveyed as timber lands.

On motion of Mr. Sword it was also

advised to tie same sub-section:

"Such declaration shall also state whether in his (the surveyor's) opinion, any of such lands, and, if so, what, is likely to be required for the purposes of a townsite or fishing station; and whether the granting of such land or any of it, would prevent or hamper the development of any adjoining natural resources."

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## APRIL.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

## JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER

Room 7, Board of Trade Building.  
Member of the Victoria Stock Exchange.

## The Daily Times.

## THE MINORITY.

It is distinctly and decidedly incorrect to say that the Manitoba government "has absolutely rejected an arrangement precisely similar to that which has been voluntarily adopted by the majorities in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and, to some extent, Prince Edward Island." No such arrangement was proposed to Manitoba by the Dominion commissioners. On the other hand, Manitoba's representatives did offer on behalf of the province legislation that would practically embody the Nova Scotia system. Ex-Premier Holmes of Nova Scotia, who is a Conservative, and ought to be considered a good authority, says that under the provisions proposed by the province's representatives the Manitoba Catholics would be better situated than those of Nova Scotia, inasmuch as they would have by law what the Catholics of the eastern province have only by sufferance. There is absolutely nothing to show that the Manitoba minority would not be satisfied with the law if it were altered as thus proposed. There is good evidence, indeed, that a large proportion of the minority are satisfied with the law as it is and are taking very kindly to the public school system. With the concessions as to religious education offered by the province nine-tenths of the minority would in all likelihood be fully contented. That would not suit politicians of the Onit and Tupper stripes.

## BLOCKING SETTLEMENT.

Immigration is said to be the great need of Canada, and of this province in particular. Nobody can fail to dispute the assertion that the more immigrants of the proper class we receive the better for the country, those who will settle upon and develop the land being especially welcome. Mr. Begg, in his letters, has shown how the land and fiscal policies of the Dominion government have retarded the settlement of the Northwest, and Mr. Begg cannot be accused of writing from a partisan standpoint, or as one lacking in knowledge. It is manifest that the same fiscal policy keeps back the settlement of this province, a drawback for which we have to thank the Dominion government and parliament. Now the provincial government insists on a land policy that will operate in the same direction. Every block of the public lands sold under the bill now passing will mean so much land withheld from settlement and the retarding of the province's development in a corresponding degree. Between the fatuous policies of the two governments the province has at present but little chance.

Minister Ouimet says the Conservative host must march under the banner of coercion, and Sir Charles Tupper acquiesces. Controller Prior and Mr. Earle also seem quite willing.

Mr. Haslam in the house last night intimated that the people of his district approved of the proposal to coerce Manitoba. How far is his opinion due to the fact that he is not to be a candidate again?

Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P., voted for the second reading of the coercion bill, explaining afterwards that he did so under "party pressure." Now he says the bill is a bad one, and he refuses to march under the Conservative banner if that banner is to bear the motto of "remedial legislation." Nicholas Flood has evidently heard from his constituents. The other western members who voted with him will hear from their constituents later on.

A gentleman who walks along the street expects to be treated as a gentleman—until he encounters a blackguard. On going into an election contest he might reasonably entertain a similar expectation.

Sir Donald A. Smith has decided, so it is said, to sever his connection with the Conservative party. A wiser course for anyone to follow is inconceivable.

The late Sir John A. Macdonald is on record as saying: "After me, the deluge!" Judging from the frantic haste displayed by many Conservatives to get under cover the downpour may in all reason be expected to commence at no very remote date.

That "Britons never, never shall be slaves" should be repeated at frequent intervals nowadays, lest the glorious truth should be forgotten.

How cruel it would be to spoil the good times by electing opposition candidates at the approaching elections!

No the coercion bill has been withdrawn, and Sir Charles Tupper is after

all going to be denied the opportunity of "slaying for his country." Oh, Postscript! What a loss that is!

Sir William Van Horne is said to have remarked when in Vancouver some time ago: "I will have the grass growing on the streets of Victoria within five years." It looked for a time as if Sir William could lay fair claim to the title of prophet, but "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley." Sir William did not figure upon us getting a controllership, and that's where we caught him. No grass, now, Sir William! Hail, prosperity! Hail!

Our "cabinet ministerhood" seems to have had a sort of back-action movement, if one may venture a surmise based on the painfully noticeable absence of any hilarious jubilation on the part of our citizens at the present moment.

## STRENUOUS FOOLING.

Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the government, declared in the house yesterday that Mr. Laurier and his followers were not guilty of obstruction, but only a small and insignificant minority were for their own purposes blocking the business of parliament. The minority referred to by Sir Charles Tupper consisted of Mr. McCarthy, who Sir John Macdonald declared was the brains of the Conservative party; of Mr. Wallace, until a few months ago a minister of the crown; Dr. Weldon, one of the ablest Conservatives; and their supporters in the house. Sir Charles Tupper's statement is therefore a confession that it is in consequence of the burning divisions in the Conservative party in parliament that the work of advertising the country has been going on for the past two years, and as a result it is as well known today as any other part of America. Yet the immigrants do not come off well. Only the other week the authorities at the port of New York complained that more people were arriving there from Europe than they were able to take care of, while we in Canada are constantly deplored the fact that we cannot get a sufficient number of settlers to come here. There must be some reason for this. What is it? Let us see. In the United States the progress of settlement was sudden and gradual. One state was filled up and then the settlement spread to the territory beyond it. In this way the settlers were not isolated; railway followed them as they went. The U.S. with their vast and varied resources in the east and south, which we have not got, were able to supply the west with everything required by the settler at comparatively reasonable prices, and so our neighbors filled up their land while we continued to possess an unbroken wilderness of prairie prairies as fertile and productive as any Uncle Sam can boast of—What did we do? As soon as we took possession of the Northwest we went to work and surveyed the whole country to the very base of the Rocky Mountains and threw it open to settlement. Here and there over this vast area settlers were allowed to roam looking for homesteads. Isolated settlements sprang up many of which are still miles away from any railroad. The result was that not only was it a costly matter for the settler to get his supplies in but it was also quite an undertaking to market his produce. Away from companionship in many cases and from the comforts he had been accustomed to it is no wonder if in many cases the settler became disheartened with his lot. If he had been getting ahead, if his world's goods had been increasing, he might have borne with the discomforts of his situation. But when each year he found all his earnings go in pay for the keep of his farm and the necessities of life and nothing laid by it is not surprising if he became discontented. I have not drawn this picture from imagination—it is from life in hundreds of cases in the Northwest.

No effort has been made by the government to alter this state of affairs. They contented themselves with employing agents, printing immigration literature and inviting people to come to Canada. While they were doing this the discontented settlers were using the mails in warning their friends against coming. So the efforts and expenditure of the government were neutralized about as quickly as they were made. It will continue thus until the policy of the government is changed, and the people may hold conventions on immigration and bemoan the lack of immigrants till doomsday. Immigration will not come under the present condition of affairs.

The Dominion government all this time instead of trying to ease the lot of the settler by lightening his burdens and making life attractive to him in his new home have been busy creating monopolies in the cities. It does not seem to have occurred to them that without population to form a market the industries of the country cannot expand. Their only idea seems to have been to tax the people to keep the industries alive, whereas if the question of population had been considered the industries today would have been in a much more satisfactory condition than they appear to be.

The question of immigration is one which the Liberals have at heart. Instead of the like-warm, half-hearted and wholly incompetent manner in which this department of the public service has been managed I look for an active and comprehensive plan as soon as the Liberal government is in power, and one of the first moves will be, in my opinion, a bettering of the condition of the settlers in the country so that others from abroad may be induced to join them.

We in British Columbia may not be concerned to the same degree in immigration matters as the Northwest, but nevertheless it is a matter of great importance to us. With the prairies east of the mountains filled with settlers the trade which it will bring to this province would be immense. It would give an impetus to our manufactures, and there is no reason why it should not build up an immense mercantile trade in our coast cities.

Besides this there is more land fit for settlement in British Columbia than most people are aware of, so that population is of as much importance to us as to any other part of the Dominion.

## Communications.

## THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

No. 7.

To the Editor:—In my last letter I endeavored to show that until we are able to offer better inducements in the way of cheap living to the settler we cannot expect the flow of immigration to increase to any great extent. There is more in this than people imagine. It is all nonsense to say, as I have heard it said, that Canada is comparatively unknown. Millions of dollars, as I have already pointed out, have been spent in advertising its resources and advantages. The Canadian Pacific railway company have been particularly active in this respect, and their advertising methods are not excelled by any American railway company on the continent. Exhibits of the produce of the country have been shown in nearly every part of Europe. Delegates have been invited to spy out the land and report upon it to their friends at home. Delegates from the Canadian farmers have been sent to the old country to tell of their experience on this side, and everything has been done to make known the advantages of the Dominion to intending settlers. It is true the government at Ottawa have of late years relaxed their efforts to promote immigration, but the work of advertising the country has been going on for the past two years, and as a result it is as well known today as any other part of America. Yet the immigrants do not come off well. Only the other week the authorities at the port of New York complained that more people were arriving there from Europe than they were able to take care of, while we in Canada are constantly deplored the fact that we cannot get a sufficient number of settlers to come here. There must be some reason for this. What is it? Let us see. In the United States the progress of settlement was sudden and gradual. One state was filled up and then the settlement spread to the territory beyond it. In this way the settlers were not isolated; railway followed them as they went. The U.S. with their vast and varied resources in the east and south, which we have not got, were able to supply the west with everything required by the settler at comparatively reasonable prices, and so our neighbors filled up their land while we continued to possess an unbroken wilderness of prairie prairies as fertile and productive as any Uncle Sam can boast of—What did we do? As soon as we took possession of the Northwest we went to work and surveyed the whole country to the very base of the Rocky Mountains and threw it open to settlement. Here and there over this vast area settlers were allowed to roam looking for homesteads. Isolated settlements sprang up many of which are still miles away from any railroad. The result was that not only was it a costly matter for the settler to get his supplies in but it was also quite an undertaking to market his produce. Away from companionship in many cases and from the comforts he had been accustomed to it is no wonder if in many cases the settler became disheartened with his lot. If he had been getting ahead, if his world's goods had been increasing, he might have borne with the discomforts of his situation. But when each year he found all his earnings go in pay for the keep of his farm and the necessities of life and nothing laid by it is not surprising if he became discontented. I have not drawn this picture from imagination—it is from life in hundreds of cases in the Northwest.

But, apart from that, Mr. Helmcken, in answer to a question, gave us our position on this subject. He quotes from Todd's Parliamentary Government in England and says that "When once a man has got into office he is allowed to act on his own independent judgment; belonging to a free independent assembly." What could be more plain? And why? Mr. Helmcken adds, "It is only natural that a representative should be intrammeled in his judgment in looking after the duties of the crown."

Again, in reference to the railway, should we wish to make a transcontinental line we should be careful not to fall into the trap set for us by the Dominion government with Onderdonk.

I will close for this time as we are very busy seedling, and it takes a lot of grain to meet all the demands. Some day, however, worth writing about after the spring work is over I may crave your further indulgence.

JOHN SLUGGETT.

South Saanich, April 12, 1896.

## THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

Great Britain's Distinguished Ambassador to France.

Out of the dust and din which England's bold proposition to conquer the Soudan has raised in France rises the form of the imperious Marquis of Dufferin and Ava the most distinguished diplomatist of the time. France is fighting angry with England, and the relations between the two countries are tense as a fiddle string. All England looks to the Marquis of Dufferin to do the ruffled feathers of the Gallie bird, and if he fails in this amazingly difficult task it will be because the affair tramples the power of the master of diplomacy. Marquis of Dufferin is one of honor's fairy, and he has no end of them. Not even a tithe of them can be given here, but it may be said that he has made many, and the last, a long and glorious career. He is now about 70 years of age, and, to his long career has been of vast service to his native country. He was a secretary of state for India and governor-general of Canada. He was British commissioner to Syria. He has been an ambassador to Brazil, Rome and Constantinople. It was while at the Turkish capital that he was entrusted by his government with the conduct of the entire Egyptian expedition, and had a hand in settling all the questions that grew out of the trouble made by the Arabi. It was while fresh from these works that he was made vice-admiral of the British fleet. He has given his present post of the French embassy, and now, when the two governments clash, he came to the front as peacemaker. He is a man of great tact, and this fact will go a long way toward a real triumph of diplomacy should he succeed in placating France and winning a victory over Spain and Portugal. Yet his present position is an exceedingly difficult one. Lord Dufferin has no end of trials. His father was the fourth Duke of Dufferin, and the son has been widely honored by many universities. He has some honorary degrees from every big university in Great Britain. Harvard gave him an LL.D. in 1878. In 1880 he was an author of note, and within one of the most interesting personages in Europe.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## THE MARKING OF TACKS.

New York Ledger: "Where do the pins go?" is a common saying, but when one takes a few notes on the tack industry, the question, "Where do all the tacks go?" is next thing to logical. The first tacks were made by hand. The operator used a vise and dies. A bit of metal was held by a clamp, and the head was driven into the metal with a hammer. Later on machinery began to be used, and now metal is fed into an enormous apparatus that will cut out nearly three thousand tacks in a minute. These tacks are extremely interesting, and a tack factory has many visitors. The machine is automatic narrow strips of metal are held in a clipper, and the heads are made by pressure, and it literally rams tacks into large boxes placed underneath to receive them. They are then packed into cartons with a tight-fitting cylinder, through which a jet of air is passed under high pressure. This removes all the dust and high particles. Then a man comes in to give them a polish, and then they pass on to the sifter, which sorts them and takes out the imperfect tacks, leaving the good ones. From the sifter they pass on to a box from which they are taken to be packed by quick fingered workers. A good worker can pack 1,000 pounds of tacks in a day. It is not only the cost of the machinery that the tacks at this rate are being sent out to market, the wonder grows—where all the tacks go to.

The ways of auctioneers in different parts of the world vary greatly. In England and America the seller bears the expense of the sale, but in France the purchaser bears the cost, 5 per cent being added to the purchase. In Holland it is still worse, the buyer being required to pay 10 per cent, additional for the expenses of the sale.

Dr. H. L. Philpot, so well and popularly known to last year's visitors to the Harrison Hot Springs, is again in charge of the medical department of that famous resort.

Russia is pushing the construction of the Tiflis-Kars Railway as fast as possible, and will probably have it completed by August next. It will enable her to carry an army from the Caucasus to the door of Turkish Armenia. The line is 190 miles long, and is already built as far as Alexanderpol, fifty miles from Kars.

Draughtsmen of the liver with constipation, injures the complexion, induces pins and skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pill. One in a dose. Try them.

—O'Neill & Morris damson and green grape preserves are a luxury. Try them.



## VICTORIA THEATRE

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

APRIL 21st and 22nd.

The American Extravaganza Company

D. Henderson, Manager, presenting that Greatest of all Burlesque Extravaganzas,

## "SINBAD"

THE SAILOR, OR THE MAID OF BALSOARA.

100—PEOPLE—100.

The largest, most complete and most elaborately magnified production ever brought to Victoria. An unrivaled cast! Two Grand Ballets! Marvelous electrical effects! Superb transformations! Gorgeous costumes! Exquisite scenery! Exquisite turquois ensembles! A wealth of new music! Stupendously beautiful scenery!

PRICES—\$1.50 and \$1. Gallery 50c. Seats of seats open Friday morning, April 17th at 9 o'clock at Jamieson's.

Joshua Davies,  
AUCTIONEER.

## By Order of the Mortgagees.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896,

I will sell the Stock and Stock in Trade  
of the

## Manchester House.

## Particulars To-Morrow.

JOSHUA DAVIES, Auctioneer.

## Subscribe

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"A Province I will give thee."—ANT. &amp; CLEO.

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He Dispenses Prescriptions.

100 Government Street.

**LOCAL NEWS.**

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Fine rods, reels, lines, casts and flies at Fox's, 78 Government street. New stock.

The opposition central committee rooms are now located in the Balmoral Block, Douglas street.

Chicken thieves last evening paid a visit to Mr. Charles' chicken house on View street, and selected some of his best fowls.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says: "In all the history of spectacular productions upon the American stage nothing has equalled *Sinbad*."

The water tank at the corner of Government and Yates street overflowed this morning. The cover of the tank is badly in need of repairs.

Mr. H. N. Bechtel received painful injuries by falling from his bicycle yesterday. One of his knee bones was fractured and he received other bruises.

The St. Alice Hotel, Harrison Hot Springs, is now open and the management have put the rates to suit the times. An excellent staff has been secured.

A meeting of the W. C. T. U. is being held this afternoon under the presidency of Mrs. Spencer. Miss Clarke, who is engaged in rescue work, delivered a lecture.

Monuments, Headstones and cemetery caplings are very cheap at Stewart's. Be sure to get his prices before buying elsewhere. Cor. Yates &amp; Blanched streets.

The guard of honor for the closing of the house will be furnished by the Fifth Regiment. Members of the guard are requested to assemble at the drill shed at 2:15 p.m. to-morrow.

We are either lying or telling the truth when we advertise the Barnes (White Flyer) Bicycles as the best high grade wheels in the world; and we are not lying. Perry &amp; McConnell, corner Broad &amp; Trounce avenue.

An excellent programme has been arranged for the usual Saturday evening concert of the Y. M. C. A. A dialogue entitled "The Stage-struck Clerk" will be presented, and many favorite entertainers will figure in the programme.

Mr. William Greig, conductor of the Arion Club, delivered an interesting lecture at St. James' hall last evening on "Musical Odds and Ends." During the evening refreshments were served and selections were given by a male quartette composed of Messrs. Greig, Jas. Jacob and Cave, and by a mixed quartette, Mr. Greig, Miss Arrowsmith, Mr. Woooton and Mr. Jay.

Mr. Henry G. Macaulay, of the firm of Stratford &amp; Macaulay, of this city, was married to Mrs. P. J. yesterday to Miss Marie Victoria Cameron, sister of Mr. Allan Cameron of the C. P. R., at whose residence the wedding occurred. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Odell. The bridegroom is Miss Hilda Macaulay, sister of the groom, and the best man, Mr. E. A. Robertson, of Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay will spend their honeymoon in California.

At the residence of the bride's parents, 128 Pandora street, last evening Mr. W. G. Mackenzie was united in marriage to Miss Kate Denny, fourth daughter of Mr. William Denny. The wedding was a very quiet one, only the members of the family and a few friends being present. The bride was attended by her sisters, the Misses Nora and Nellie Denny, while Mr. A. B. Mackenzie of New Westminster supported his cousin, the groom, Rev. Dr. Campbell officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie were the recipients of many handsome presents. They left last evening for the Sound and Portland, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Fire destroyed W. G. Eden's frame residence and an adjoining barn at 1 o'clock this morning. The burned buildings were situated near Fowl Bay. A telephone message from G. Winter's residence summoned Chief Deasy and a detail of firemen on a still alarm. On account of the scarcity of water the men had difficult work saving the adjoining unoccupied residence, owned by Sam. W. J. Dwyer, which stood within thirty feet of the fire. The extent of the damage is unknown. Eden with his wife and family, occupied the house. About half past twelve o'clock this morning the occupants were awakened by the falling of the kitchen chimney. The building was in flames, and the occupants escaped in scant attire, small quantity of furniture was saved. The building and contents were insured in the London &amp; Lancashire company, R. Ward &amp; Co., agents, for \$1000, which will almost cover the loss.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In Scaife v. Colonist an application was made to Mr. Justice Walkem in chambers this morning that the defendants give particulars of their plea of justification, and the order was made. The action is for an alleged libel contained in an article in the Colonist of November 3rd last entitled "Journalistic Ruffianism," which reflected on Mr. Scaife as editor of the Province. Among other defences the defendants plead fair comment and justify the truth of their charges. Archibald Martin for plaintiff and A. P. Laxton for defendants.

County Court is sitting this afternoon with Mr. Justice Drake presiding. The first case was that brought by Margaret Holmes against the city for \$1000 damages for personal injuries, from a fall plaintiff had whilst walking in a northerly direction along the sidewalk on the east side of Fernwood road. There was a jury with Mr. Samuel Reid as foreman. The accident happened on the 8th of November, 1894 to the plaintiff while returning from a lecture given by Lady Aberdeen. It was caused by the plaintiff falling from the platform in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall into the space between the sidewalk and the fence. Dr. J. D. Helmcken was called to testify as to the bruises plaintiff received. A. R. Sherle testified that at the time of the accident the sidewalk was 18 to 20 inches from the fence, but planks were laid lengthwise between sidewalk and fence. The trial is still going on. Mr. Dennis Murphy for the plaintiff and Messrs. W. J. Taylor and C. D. Mason for defendants.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

Grape Cream of Tartar Powder, Free Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The barn was owned by W. J. Dwyer and was uninsured.

Monarch Bicycles, perfection in every detail; handsomely finished. 95 Johnson street.

The closing exercises of the Y. M. C. A. educational classes will be held next Wednesday evening. Hon. Col. Baker, minister of education, has kindly consented to take the chair.

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Messrs. Munro, Holland &amp; Co. The latter firm have been appointed agents for the Union Assurance Society of London, England, which agency was formerly held by Mr. Blackett.

The entertainment given in St. John's schoolroom yesterday evening under the direction of Mrs. Willoughby Anderson was one of more than ordinary interest and excellence. The menu was of a melange character, music and tableaux being well intermixed, the programme as published yesterday being presented. The vocal solo "Piero," by Mrs. Anderson, won a well-deserved encore, while Miss Braids, who made her debut as a vocalist also won encores. The tryst, a musical medley, by Messrs. Hood, Richardson, Wallis, Williams and Porter made the hit of the evening, representing in song and drama the trials and tribulations of the "New Man." The artistic decorations and arrangement of the stage were also worthy of mention, and greatly enhanced the beauty of the tableaux.

The literary and musical entertainment to be given by Victoria camp No. 52, Woodmen of the World, to-morrow evening, will be the event of the season in this society. This is assumed as the result of push on the part of the artistic programme committee, and kindness on the part of the performers in acceding to the request for their valuable services and time. The Woodmen of the World are to be congratulated on being able to give themselves and friend being able to give themselves and friends such an enjoyable and instructive evening. The camp will start business at 7:30 p.m. and adjourn an hour later to the large room in the A. O. U. W. building and take up the programme. As there are several initiations on the business list, it is requested that the members and candidates be on time. Invited friends are also requested to come early. Consul Commander N. Shakespear will take the chair. The programme follows: Chairman, opening remarks; solo, Mr. Oliver; recitation, Master Penhook; song, "When the Heart is Young"; Miss A. Stoddart; dialogue, Mr. and Miss Little; piano solo, "Titania"; Miss R. Stoddart; solo, Mr. F. Richardson; recitation, Miss Wolf; solo, Miss Anderson; vocal duet, "In Meadows Green," Messrs. F. H. Lang and Grizzelle; recitation, Mr. Stoddart; solo, Mr. F. Sehl; recitation, Miss Irene Ure; solo, Mr. F. H. Lang; selection, Victoria Mandolin club; song, Miss Clarke; solo, "Every Bullet has its Bill"; Mr. Grizzelle; "God Save the Queen."

"Sinbad" in all its glory, magnificent scenery, brilliant electrical effects, dazzling new costumes, with the brightest of humor and the latest of catchy music opens a two nights engagement at the Victoria theatre Tuesday night. The present "Sinbad," Mr. Henderson claims, is the largest, most magnificent, and in point of detail, the most complete production he has ever brought west. Everything appertaining to the performance is carried intact, and the audience will be given exactly as at the home theatre in Chicago. Mr. Henderson is particularly enthusiastic over his present "Sinbad." He has Louise Eising playing her old role of "Sinbad," with Frankie Raymond back again in her former part of "Ninetta." Oscar Girard is the comedian, and is said to be the best that has ever played the part of "Fresco." His songs and parades are particularly clever—some of them are "I Am the Man," "The Song of All Songs," and "It's a Wat That Have in Victoria." Hugh Chivers, late of the Pauline Hall opera company, has brought to the part of "Snareside" one of the best baritone voices in America. Turner &amp; Murphy, last year with "Aladdin Jr.", are very much in evidence in "Sinbad." Other new people in the company are Flora Evans, Harry Clay Blaney, Eloise Willard and Martha Rainsford. J. J. Guilmot, the original of the part, is still the flinty-headed parent. The "Sinbad" ballets have all been re-arranged by Signor Bianchini, and are led by Mlle. Farrene. The choruses are large, and the girls unusually pretty and clear voiced even for a Henderson production. The side of seats opens to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at Jamieson's.

DEATH OF E. W. KING.

The search began for the body of Emily Van Tassel.

The Latimer Robbery and Chinese Perjury Cases Again Remanded.

There was quite a long calendar at the city police court this morning, but most of the cases were remanded. A Chinaman was fined \$5 for a breach of the revenue by-law, and warrants were ordered issued for a vagrant, a keeper of a house, and a housekeeper of an inmate of a house, the latter three having failed to appear when summoned. The Latimer case was remanded until to-morrow at the request of Mr. McLean, who has been retained for the defence.

The Chinaman Wong Ah Quock and Ah Moon charged with perjury in connection with the Latimer case were up again, but this case was also remanded until next Tuesday. Lawyers have been retained by both sides, and the case promised to be a long one.

ONE OF THE HOLMES VICTIMS.

The search begun for the body of Emily Van Tassel.

Chicago, April 16.—The basement of Albert Joachim's house and candy store, No. 1151 Milwaukee ave., has of late been invested with much gaudiness of interest, and many people have visited it since Holmes gave it as the scene of his last days. It is said that the last person to enter the basement has already begun. A curious legend is told that Emily Van Tassel's body was buried in the cellar, and that Holmes' successor to the cardy and fruit business, is of the opinion that if the body had been buried in the basement it is long ago devoured by dogs who made their headquarters in the basement. Joachim has three dogs of his own, which he keeps in the basement, and many more stray dogs made their place of residence there. Joachim remembered that when he first went to the place the dogs spent much of their time in digging in the cellar, although at the time he thought little of it.

DEATH OF E. W. KING.

The well known Montreal banker has passed away.

Montreal, April 16.—News has reached here of the death of E. W. King, formerly general manager and for some years previously managing director of Montreal. Mr. King died in England in 1893, and was buried in England. He was recently in the Riviera in search of health and died there.

Thousands have tested the great building up power of Hood's Saracappa, and have found renewed strength, vigor and vitality in its use.

WAS IT A WARNING?

In reply to his letter she wrote a sweetly sentimental letter, in which she said her sherry and the journey was considered somewhat dangerous. So Hattie commended her correspondent to the care of the hotel manager, who soon found her a negotiation point, and the innkeeper replied: "May the good Lord preserve you from your Birdie."

BON TON MILLINERY HOUSE.

Mrs. E. H. Small.

FLIES.

THE BEST MOUTH TONIC IN THE WORLD.

Odorama

THE PERFECT TOOTH POWDER.

IT LEAVES THE MOUTH IN A MOST DELICIOUS STATE OF FRESHNESS.

HENRY SHORT &amp; SONS.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A toilet requisite and a toilet ornament—O-d-o-r-o-m-a.

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Is something new, so do not miss the chance, as it is only for a month.

SKENE LOWE, 65 Government Street.

Lumber and Portions of a Large Vessel Found in Fitz Hugh Sound.

WRECK REPORTED.

The Atlantic Liner *Spree* Passes Through a Hurricane Off Sandy Hook.

Mr. Wilkinson Offers to Build the Fraser River Bridge on Certain Conditions.

The Bridge to be Open to Use by Any Railway Paying Certain Agreed Toll.

Premier Turner, having by his utterances in discussing Mr. Kennedy's motion in that legislature, intimated the government's intention of refusing the proposed Fraser river bridge guarantee. Mr. C. H. Wilkinson, who wrote to the Board of Trade a few days ago regarding the matter, has submitted a proposition to the corporation of New Westminster, in which he offers to build the bridge on the following conditions:

(a) That the corporation put him in a position, to receive the \$100,000 paid by the province at the rate of \$100 per annum for ten years.

(b) That the tolls collected on an agreed basis be handed over to him.

(c) That the Dominion subsidy be guaranteed by the city to the amount of \$100,000, and that in default of such amount being given, the city make any sum subsidy up to \$100,000 by the issuance of its bonds to that amount bearing 4% per cent, payable over forty years or less.

(d) That the city guarantee the necessary money in the shape of similar bonds for the construction of the New Westminster &amp; Steveston Railway as suggested to the provincial government.

(e) That the bridge be an absolutely free bridge, open to use by any railway or steamship.

(f) That the bridge be also open to certain agreed tolls.

(g) That the tolls be distributed in the following proportion, viz:

(1.) That the first charge on the tolls be hypothecated for the payment of interest and a sinking fund on an agreed amount of money which it may be found necessary to raise over and above the two amounts contributed by the provinces and the Dominion, or in default of the Dominion by the city, as stated above.

(2.) That the second charge on the tolls be hypothecated to the city in relief of any interest or sinking fund required for the service of the bonds issued, either for the construction of the bridge or the Westminster &amp; Steveston railway.

(3.) That the balance of the tolls after such payments are retained by Mr. Wilkinson.

(4.) That the bridge and approaches thereto be free of city taxation for ever.

(5.) That the revenues of the bridge be administered by the mayor of the city of New Westminster and by Mr. Wilkinson or his nominees, and that any question in dispute shall be settled by a person to be nominated by the secretary of state for the colonies.

POLICE COURT GRIND.

The schooner Okanagan, which arrived at Port Gamble last Wednesday night, made steamer time from San Francisco, making the trip in exactly four days.

The O. P. N. Company's steamer Danube will leave for northern ports next Sunday evening.

AGAINST THE CIGARETTE.

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AGAINST THE CIGARETTE.

Chicago Tribune: A law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to children has passed the legislatures of Ohio and Iowa the same day. The question of constitutionality will be raised in both states, and the law may never become effective, but the question of desirability will never be raised. The necessity of protecting people, especially young people, from their temptations and themselves has always been co-existent with the necessity of protecting them from others. No other poison could be sold with impunity, and in all communities the cigarette should be so hedged about with restrictions that to reach the hands of children would be practically impossible. The crusade in these two states is an expression of feeling that is almost universal. The cigarette has been shown in the most unmistakable manner by the most convincing analysis to be a poison as deadly as it is insidious. Communities often are not alive to its dangers, and its effects are slow though sure, and the expression of sentiment against it is dulled by the tests in which it is made to play a part. But surely it is no jest to sap the energies of youth, even unto death, in a wanton, pleasureless vice by a poison that is free as air and almost as cheap. The outcome of the legislation in Ohio and Iowa will be watched with interest by all who have the welfare of the rising generation and future generations at heart. If it goes on the statute books it will inspire the hope that at last a weapon has been found to combat the subtle enemy. It cannot be expected that children can be made to realize the dangers they invite; parents are helpless, even by the most zealous watchfulness, and only by law can the evil be obliterated.

—Everybody wants a wheel; everybody wants the best for the money; everybody ought to know the merits of the "Ideal." Call at Weiler Bros.

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

Ladies

Who are in quest of the most becoming and latest styles in millinery should not fail to call and inspect the novelties in

Bonnets.

Apply to

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P. O. Box 665.

F. Landsberg, Prop.

## GREAT MINES OF B.C.

Mr. Gliddon, of Butte, Tells a London Financial Paper of Their Importance.

"It is Pettifoggy Pokishness That is Keeping Canada Back," Says the American.

London Financial Review.—Several times of late there have appeared articles in our English journals describing the advantages of investing capital in Canada in general, and in British Columbia especially. These have included magazine articles, and two notable letters in the Times. New interest is being stirred up in this section by such schemes as the one suggested by Mr. Chamberlain, and the feeling that is growing in strength, that it is the duty of every patriotic citizen of the empire to assist as far as he can to develop our own colonies.

One of our reporters called upon Mr. De Putron Gliddon, at 91 Queen street, Cheapside, to learn whether he had any information upon the gold mining section of the province that would be of interest to our readers.

Mr. Gliddon said—I know quite a little about British Columbia, as I have taken a great interest in that section of Canada. Indeed my home in Butte is headquarters for most of the business done up there, I guess. You are probably surprised at that statement, but the fact is that the great development of mining in British Columbia has been done, not by the British people, but by the citizens of the United States. The untiring hustle of the Americans leads him to disregard state lines, and his commercial audacity makes him take chances and win prizes that the super-conservative son of John Bull never has a chance of getting.

Quite a good deal of interest is taken in mining in the province now a-days, and I learn that Vancouver is to have a chamber of mines and Victoria a stock exchange.

British Columbia generally is very thoroughly mineralized, it would not be easy to mention any part of the province which by the way is three times as large as Great Britain, that does not contain mineral lands.

Probably about the best known mining district is the Cariboo, which has already produced over ten millions pound ready produced over ten million pounds worth of gold, and yet so backward has been the development of the country, that they have neither a railroad nor any locomotive of any kind, and all ore has to be carried in wagons, at a most serious cost.

Then there is the Kootenay district, in which are some of the very best mines on the American continent. This is the district that is so largely controlled by United States capitalists. There is, for instance, the great War Eagle mine, controlled by men living in Butte, Montana, and Spokane, Washington. Now that mine cost these shrewd Americans for all development, so I am told, just about \$200,000, and they have divided up their profits already two and one-half that sum of money. The average value of their ore is about two ounces, but thoroughly authenticated assays, run as high as 800 ounces to the ton, while one assay went as high as 1160 ounces. Besides this great mine, there are the L. R. and the Josie, and I happen to know that something like eighteen months ago, or rather less, both of these were offered here in London for a mere song, but were scarcely looked at, but a couple of American miners from over the border got hold of them, and they have proved much more than they were stated to be, so that instead of being purchasable for a few hundred pounds, they could not be touched for less than half a million dollars. And the whole of these three properties are in the hands of citizens of the United States.

The average value of ore in Trail Creek is about the same as in the best gold fields of Colorado, excepting a ways Cripple Creek, and the average will easily show double that of the Rand mines.

What British Columbia wants badly is some large companies to develop her wonderful resources, to build railroads, to locate good townsites, to open up her mines, and also to induce settlers to till her soil and make some commercial use of her marvellous wealth of lumber.

What do you think about the government of the province, asked our reporter. Are there any difficulties in that direction? "Well," said Mr. Gliddon, "I think that, generally speaking, the government of Canada is behind the spirit of the age. It seems unable to follow the Star of Empire on its westward course. This is due to its centralization in Ottawa, I presume. Now, take the case of the War Eagle mine. That company opened up the mine, and were the men who have made the mineral wealth of Trail Creek known. The mine is in a district that is quite close to the United States line, and on account of the miserable lack of railroad facilities in Canada the owners had to have their ore carried through the States to a smelter. It was also necessary for them to purchase supplies of all kinds either in Butte or Spokane, both towns being in the United States. There was necessarily some duty to be paid to the Canadian government and the need for a customs officer, so the officer was put on duty at the boundary, and so parsimonious was the Canadian government that the salary of that customs officer was charged to the War Eagle company, a matter of £16 per month.

It is pettifoggy pokishness like that that is keeping back Canada and is driving the flower of the Canadian youth over the line into the United States, for I have been surprised every year since my residence in South Dakota and Montana to notice the large number of Canadians that are coming to live on our side of the line, and how rapidly they become naturalized citizens.

British Columbia is most undoubtedly an almost unbroken cornucopia of wealth, and if we can get the capital that is needed for its development, and the right kind of broad-minded men to be at the head and front of its affairs, it will become one of the very wealthiest of all the British possessions.

## Best for Wash Day

For quick and easy work  
For cleanest, sweetest  
and whitest clothes

Surprise is best

## SUSIE SURPRISE SOAP

## Best for Every Day

For every use about the house Surprise works best and cheapest.

See for yourself.

## MILITARY MINERS.

Ottawa Officers After the Hidden Wealth of British Columbia.

This power the electors had in their own hands, and he sincerely hoped they would exercise their franchise wisely and well. Great applause followed Mr. Henderson as he resumed his seat.

Capt. Thompson claimed that the candidate to be elected should be a resident of the country and not a city man. He was a personal friend of both gentlemen who had preceded him. They were followers and supporters of Hon. Mr. Laurier, a gentleman, to whom politically, he was opposed. He claimed that Mr. Laurier had changed his views on many of the questions of the day, and was likely to do so again. (Cheers of No. no, and Yes, yes.) He was afraid that if elected the policy of the Liberal party would change the affairs of the country. He then attempted a criticism of the speeches of Messrs. Morrison and Henderson. He believed it would be a difficult task for the Liberals to convince the farmers of the district that free trade would be to their advantage.

A Voice—it is not the intention of the Liberals to do this; but will place them on a footing with other classes who are looked after and fostered by the government. (Applause.)

Capt. Thompson, after thanking the audience for the patient hearing given him, resumed his seat amidst considerable applause.

The chairman then called upon Dr. G. Macdonell, of Vancouver, who had come up with Mr. Morrison, to address the meeting. Mr. Macdonell is an ex-M.P.P. for Lanark, Ont., and at the general election for the house of commons in 1887 was only defeated by 75 votes.

The number in which he qualified himself as a speaker, and the facts he is possessed of created a scheduled meeting, and expressed the hope that at an early date he would have the pleasure of addressing the electors upon the questions of the day in the company of his friend, Mr. Atkinson, the Conservative candidate. He then for some time spoke clearly and lucidly concerning the questions now before the electors of Canada, and especially so the history of the facts leading up to the legislation known as the remedial bill, now being so warmly discussed in the house of commons. After giving a brief sketch of the historical occurrences from the conquest of Canada, the speaker quoted date by date a scheduled meeting, and expressed the hope that at an early date he would have the pleasure of addressing the electors upon the questions of the day in the company of his friend, Mr. Atkinson, the Conservative candidate. 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## THE YOUNG LIBERALS

**Large Number of Enthusiastic Liberals Enjoy a Delightful Smoking Concert.**

**Spirited Speeches by the Candidates — A Programme of Songs by Local Artists.**

Nothing was lacking at the smoking concert given last evening under the auspices of the Young Liberal Club but space, for the committee rooms, large as they are, were too small to accommodate the crowds of enthusiastic Young Liberals who were present. Every seat in the hall was filled and standing room was at a premium. There was also present a sprinkling of members of the old Liberal Association, and others who, although they have not yet been enrolled as members are determined to do everything in their power to rescue Victoria from the hand of the boulders and co-conspirators who are misgoverning it at Ottawa.

Mr. George E. Powell had charge of the programme. It could not have been in more capable hands. From start to finish there was not a dull moment. The programme was so arranged that the songs humorous, songs patriotic and songs sentimental were neatly interspersed among the short, spirited addresses delivered by the candidates and others.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell, president of the Young Liberal Club, who was in the chair, did much towards making the entertainment a success by his pointed remarks on campaign work and the leading political topics.

The first number on the programme was a piano solo by Professor Alexander, whose "playing was greeted with storm of applause. Mr. James Pillings' songs contained amusing hits on well known local men, and fairly brought down the house. Mr. Hayes, "a darky from New Orleans," evidently took the trouble to make himself thoroughly posted on Canadian politics, for his shots at the state of chaos which prevails at Ottawa, the San Pedro, "our cabinet minister" and other matters in which Victorians are interested were greatly appreciated.

Before leaving the platform Mr. Hayes handled the bones and tripped the light fantastic in a manner befitting the color and race. Mr. Herbert Kent varied the programme by a patriotic song sung in his usual excellent manner. Mr. Clement Rowlands and Mr. Brownlee's songs were also loudly encored and they generously responded. Mr. Richardson, an old favorite at Young Liberal entertainments, accompanied himself on the autoharp and kept the large audience convulsed with laughter by his very humorous songs.

Dr. Milne delivered a short but spirited address. He complimented the Young Liberal Association on the excellent work they had done in the bye-election and congratulated them on having a president who was such a tower of strength to the Liberal party. The Doctor referred to the good work done by the parent association and its president, Mr. Geo. Riley. Popular feeling throughout the country was undoubtedly with the Liberals, as is shown by the statements of well-known Conservatives like Mr. Sheppard. Five provincial premiers out of the seven would probably enter the fight in the Liberal interest. They would be a tower of strength to the Liberal party, and victory was assured. These signs of the times should and would be an incentive to the Liberals of Victoria, who with active campaign work could return two Liberal members from the city of Victoria.

Mr. Templeman could heartily endorse the remarks of Dr. Milne with regard to the valuable services rendered during the bye-election by the Young Liberals and their president, Mr. E. V. Bodwell, and also by President Riley and the members of the party. To him one of the most gratifying features of the late contest was the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Bodwell on the public platform. Mr. Templeman referred to the conditions of affairs at Ottawa and felt rather pleased that he was defeated at the bye-election, as he thus escaped the all night session, where all the probable orationism of his fellow members for snoring in his seat. (Laughter) Mr. Templeman felt that the one man above all others who was working in the interests of the Liberal candidates in Victoria was Sir Charles Turner, the leader of the moribund Conservative party. Mr. Templeman asked for the support of all opponents to the Dominion government, not on personal grounds but because of their dissatisfaction with the government's policy and methods of administration. He hoped all would work for the two candidates and when election day comes round that all would vote the straight ticket.

The entertainment was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

—As baldness makes one look prematurely old, so a full head of hair gives to mature life the appearance of youth. To secure this and prevent the former, Ayer's Hair Vigor is confidently recommended. Both ladies and gentlemen prefer it to any other dressing.

## HE WANTS OTHERS TO KNOW.

Dear Editor:  
Please state in your valuable journal, that if any sufferer from Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Lack of Energy and Ambition, Lost Manhood, Night Losses etc. will write me in confidence, I will inform him by sealed letter, free of charge how to obtain a perfect cure. I ask for no money, having nothing to sell. I know how to sympathize with these sufferers and am only too glad to be able to assist them. I promise everyone absolute secrecy and as I do not, of course, wish to expose myself either, I do not give my name. If you desire to get well, send stamp and address simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

—Good digestion means good appetite, but what's the use without good teeth? Use Odontoms for your teeth; it not only prevents decay, but preserves them permanently.

## British Columbia.

## NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, April 15.—It is to be regretted that the government have not seen fit to deal with the question of the appointment of the third member of the licensing board, as in consequence matters are becoming more complicated. Mayor Davison called a meeting of the board of police commissioners yesterday and meeting Mr. Simpson at the council chambers said to that gentleman, "is it not time to sit?" but instead of answering this query Mr. Simpson retorted, "it is none of your business." Whatever feeling may exist between those gentlemen does not concern the public, in whose interests they are appointed, and it is essential that they cannot conduct the business as they ought then it is the place of the government to appoint persons who will attend to it. Constable Thompson was yesterday notified by the mayor that his services were no longer required, according to a resolution recently passed by the council, when the constable referred it to Mr. Simpson that gentleman informed him that he could pursue his duty until a meeting of the full board of the commissioners. It is very plain that no satisfactory solution can be arrived at as Judge Harrison, the third member of the board, has never yet taken his seat, nor does it appear that he has any intention of so doing. The public are getting tired of this sort of thing and it is time steps are taken to remedy it.

The recent concert given at Wellington in aid of the Nanaimo hospital netted the sum of \$217, which has been handed over to the hospital board.

## ROSSLAND.

S. M. Wharton has increased the force at the Cliff from six to fourteen hands. The air compressor and machine drills will be installed shortly.

The Jumbo has stopped cross-cutting and the tunnel will now be driven straight for the shaft, about 60 feet distant, when an upraise to connect with it will be made.

The tunnel in the Lily May is in good ore, the pay streak having widened considerably.

The work of grading Rossland's streets has at last begun vigorously. On Monday a contract was let to Billy Carpenter in the sum of \$5000 for the grading of portions of Spokane street.

A movement is on foot among the mining brokers of Rossland to organize a mining stock exchange. Good progress has been made and already sufficient funds have been subscribed and members enlisted to insure the inauguration of the undertaking at an early date.

The War Eagle company paid a dividend of \$25,000 last Wednesday, being 5 cents per share on the capital stock of \$500,000. This is the fourth dividend paid by the War Eagle Company. The first was \$32,000, paid February 28, 1895. Two of \$50,000 each were paid last summer. The total amount now paid is \$157,000. This has been done in a little over one year. During that time the company has paid for very extensive development work, one feature of which is a tunnel 800 feet long. It has also paid for a \$20,000 compressor plant.

The War Eagle company has enough ore piled up in old tunnels and on outside platforms to pay a dividend twice as large as the one paid Wednesday, but the ore cannot be got to the smelter on account of the bad roads.

The Iron Mask also has at least \$25,000 worth of ore which it is unable to ship.

At a meeting of the Le Roi company in Spokane on Friday evening it was resolved to pass the monthly dividend, although there was an ample surplus in the treasury, out of which the \$25,000 could have been paid. The course course adopted was thought the wisest and was especially urged by Col. Turner, president of the company, in view of the inability to ship ore, owing to the bad roads and of the further fact that a contract was about to be entered into for a 40-foot compressor plant.

When it had been determined at the meeting to pass the monthly dividend the managing committee was authorized to enter into a contract with the Cana-Rand Drill company for the immediate erection of a 40-drill plant.

The Miner is able to announce that all the essential arrangements have been completed for the building of two new smelting plants near Rossland of very large capacity. One of these will be at some point on the Columbia river—possibly at the point where the surveyed line of the Canadian Pacific railroad strikes that stream. This point is 16 miles north of Rossland. On the site may be at Robson. Anyhow it is to be on the river and on the line of the C. P. R. It is to treat silver-lead and copper ores and will draw from both the Trail creek and Slocan districts. The company to build it is one of the strongest in the United States and already has extensive smelting and refining works one for the Canadian Pacific railroad, as the arrangement is a very fortunate one to enable that line to be an active competitor for the copper-gold ores of the Rossland district and the lead-silver ores of the Slocan.

The second of the two new smelting plants erected will be on the line of the Spokane and Northern railroad. It is to be a matting plant rather than a smelter. It will make a specialty of copper matte which will be sent to another place to be refined.

The company back of this enterprise is also an American concern and now has a plant in operation in the States. We are not able to give the exact location of the new works, possibly they will be at Northport, possibly at Sheep creek falls and possibly still nearer Rossland.

It will be built to serve the purposes of the Spokane & Northern railroad, just as the iron mask will be built to serve the purposes of the Canadian Pacific. Thus each of the railroads, including Mr. Howe's narrow gauge, will have a smelting plant of its own.

Rosland Prospector.

The Iron Mask has enough ore in sight to pay many big dividends.

A little development work on the Cracker Jack is giving encouraging results.

A new name appeared on the dock board this week. It is the Jumbo.

Shares are quoted at \$1.10.

By starting its working tunnel low down in the gulch the Centre Star obtained an advantage the importance of

which becomes very apparent as work proceeds. Without sinking a foot from the tunnel it has a vertical depth of 320 feet, and it will have taken out many thousand tons of ore before there is any hoisting required.

Since the big showing in the No. 2 tunnel of the War Eagle was struck about three weeks ago, drifting along the hanging wall has progressed about 100 feet. There is no foot wall in sight and the width of the ledge is therefore not determined.

The 40-foot shaft on the Poorman fraction was sunk on the lead and the bottom of it is ore. A tunnel was run 300 feet and a 70 foot upraise started to connect with the shaft. Only 35 feet remain between the upraise and the shaft. When this connection is made the shaft, false tales and folk stories are recommended to be read to the children in connection with the prescribed lessons. The latter part of the work is a preparation for the higher study of grammar. The lessons are variously grouped and divided and arranged in order of sequence. Foundation is laid for composition, oral reading, writing, grammar and allied English subjects. The illustrations and selection of interesting reading matter add much to the attractiveness of the work.

The "First Greek Book" introduces several important changes in the order of study hitherto. The second sorsit, or part of its frequent use, is introduced early in the book and the old stumbling block, contract nouns and adjectives are postponed for consideration until they naturally occur. Dialogues, fables and reading exercises from continuous text are given early in the book and continued throughout. The advantage of this is obvious when the young student is promoted into authors. The study of forms begins with the verb, followed by the O-declension of nouns.

Mr. W. C. Collar's introduction to the text book is a discussion of the future place of Greek in school curriculums. He believes that Greek composition must go, since Latin composition affords sufficient scope for that particular kind of discipline. "Our business is not to train future professors of Greek. We must train our boys and girls to read Zenophon and Thucydides and Herodotus and Homer." Whether one agrees or not with Mr. Collar there is no doubt but that the scholar who has failed to learn to read Greek in the original has lost something worth possessing, out of his or her life.

Current Literature for April keeps all its departments well in hand. Its literary gossip under different headings is always a notable feature and keeps one in contact with what men and women of letters are doing. The excerpts from novels of the day and the short character sketches are as usual, interesting reading. Extracts from articles of moment in all the magazines and papers, covering a wide range of subjects, sport, medicine, essays on life, sociology, statistical, legendary, Vanity Fair, travel, plants, animal life, etc., etc., are grouped under more or less comprehensive titles. No resumé is ever so attractive as an actual extract, and to present the latter, well selected, is the aim of editors.

MADGE ROBERTSON.

"Maureen's Fairing," by Jane Barlow; "A Ringby Lass," by Mary Beaumont; "Macmillan & Co." and publishers, London, England. Each, 75c.

First Greek Book, by Gleeson and Atherton. Cloth, Price \$1. Metcalf's Elementary Greek, Chas. A. Doane, American Book Co., Washington Square, New York City. "Current Literature Publishing Co., New York City. \$3 per annum.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache are gone. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

This is to certify that on May 11th I walked to Melick's drug store on a pair of crutches and bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for inflammatory rheumatism, which had crippled me up. After using three bottles I am completely cured. I can cheerfully recommend it. Charles H. Wetzel, Sibley, Iowa.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on August 10th, 1894.—Walter Shipman, J. P. For sale at 75 cents per bottle by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Wedding presents, wedding presents, silver plated ware, fine china, brass goods, and a host of other things select from at Weiler Bros.

There is a "best" in everything. BUY-CYCLES but do it carefully. There are many Good wheels—there are some better than others. There is one best.

THE STEARNS THE Yellow Fellow.

Consult your interests by reading car catalogues; it tells many truths about bicycles, its free.

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## Land Registry Act.

In the matter of an application for a Deed of Conveyance of Title to Lot 5, subdivision of Lots 8 and 9 Block 2, Extension A, Cowichan Estate, Victoria, in District A, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the date hereof to file a Document of the Certificate of Title of Arthur Reetz to the above Lot, dated the 23rd day of October, 1893, and numbered 17,261a.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.

April 16th, 1895.

S. Y. WOOTTON,

Deputy Registrar General.

James A. Bell, of Beaverton, Ont., brother of the Rev. John Wesley Bell, B.D., prostrated by nervous headaches.

A victim of the trouble for several years.

South American Nervine effected a complete cure.

In their own particular field few men are better known than the Rev. John Wesley Bell, B.D., and his brother Mr. James A. Bell. In thousands of friends all over the country as the popular and able missionary superintendent of the Royal Templars of Temperance. Among the 20,000 members of this order in Ontario his name is sought on all sorts of occasions. On the public platform he is one of the strong men of the day, exciting the admiration of all who hear him speak. Equally well known is Mr. Bell in other provinces of the Dominion, having been for years a member of the Manitoba Methodist Conference and part of this time was stationed in Winnipeg. His brother, Mr. James A. Bell, is a highly respected resident of Beaverton, having influence through his church. Equally well known is the Rev. John Wesley Bell, B.D., of Beaverton, Ont., whose name is mentioned, then that of his eminent brother, is one of the less effective and productive of good. Of recent years, however, the working ability of Mr. James A. Bell has been sadly marred by severe attacks of nervous headache, accompanied by indigestion. Who can do fit work when this trouble takes hold of him?

James A. Bell, of Beaverton, Ont.,

has been a DEMONSTRAT-

ED SUCCESS.

Medal Awarded, 1895.



## CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Diarrhoea, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Stomach &c. What the remarkable success has been shown in curing

## SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, Indigestion, piles, etc. They also cure all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

## ACHE

is the home of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it better than others do.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly digestible and do not grip the palate, by their gentle action will not upset them. In view at 25 cents for a box.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

## MUNICIPAL NOTICE

## Tax on Dogs.

Owners of dogs are requested to take note that the tax for the year 1896, on every dog within the city of Victoria is now due.

The provisions of the Pound By-law and the Revenue By-law, 1893, will be enforced with respect to any such tax remaining unpaid from this date.

Mr. W. P. Winsby is authorized to collect the above tax.

CHAS. KENT, Collector.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C.

March 23rd, 1896.



## Why Waste Time and Money

making experiments with other baking powders, when

## WHITE STAR

has become a DEMONSTRAT-  
ED SUCCESS.

Medal Awarded, 1895.

## JOHN MESTON



## Carriage Maker

## BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Farnham Streets.

